DPPICE N. W. CORNER NASSAU AND FULTON STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Cinderma a-A BOWERY THEATRE, Howery-Money-Jack SREPARD BURTON'S THRATEE, Chambers street-Tree TEN

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Breadway-Night and Morning-Windhill.

BETROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Equietrian AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Land Mr Five Shil.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Mall-172 Broadway. SUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 500 Broadway-Buck-

New York, Tuceday, January 16, 1835.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Cunard mall steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, will leave Boston on Wednesday, at ten o'clock, for Liverpost. The European mails will close in this city at a quarte

to two o'clock this afternoon. The Herald (printed in English and French) will be ublished at ten o'clock this morning. Single copies, in exappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of

the New York HERALD will be received at the following

Pare : I very total the content of t vill embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the affice during the previous week, and to the hour of

The News. In another part of this merning's HERALD will be found the details of the California news brought yesterday by the steamship Northern Light. Two cases of stabbing and attempt at murder are reported, the perpetrators of both baving been instigated by lealensy. The first case was that of a police officer of San Francisco, who, as it is alleged, seduced and abandoned a soung girl, who sought to take summary vengeance upon her betrayer. The other former Jedge of a Michigan court and ex-member of the Legislature, who had made indecent prosofts to the wife of a citizen of San Francisco, and had been repulsed, but still pursued her until the husband caught bim where he should not have been, and flicted upon him sundry stabs. The new State, in moral point of view, is yet susceptible of a vast deal of pruning. The Northern Light brought but little over half a million of dollars, three hundred and twenty eight thousand of which was shipped by Basch & Co., and consigned to their forme agents in this city. The news is unimportant in any particular point of view, but nevertheless conains some interesting items.

By this arrival we have intelligence from Oragon

and Washington Territories, the Legislatures of both of which assembled and organized on the 4th ult., at their respective capitols.

From Carson Valley, now a portion of Utah Ter-ritory, we learn that the inhabitants had held a meeting to consult upon the question of cutting losse from the Mormons, and setting up for themselves a kind of independent government, or whe ther it was better to remain quiet until such time as they would be permitted to annex themselves to the State of California. Wise counsels prevailed and they concluded to await the consummation of

By the arrival of the Isabel at Charleston, we we received advices from Havana to the 11th inst The Falcon was three days overdue at Hayana when the Isabel left, and fears were entertained for her safety. The Philadelphia, from New Orleans, had arrived at Havana two days behind time. In consequence of bad weather, she had been compelled to throw overboard three hundred barrels of flour Her rudder also was much injured.

No business of much importance was transa; ted in Congress yesterday. In the Senate the bill for continuing the appropriation to the Collins steam ers for carrying the mail between this city and Liverpool was taken up, but was indefinitely postponed. The joint resolution on the Arctic search for Dr. Kage and his companions was passed, and after a short debate on the Judicial Reform bill, the Benate went into executive session.

In the House of Representatives the time of the members was principally occupied with a debate on the Pacific railroad. Mr. Letcher, who was appointed to take testimony in the alleged Patent exmaion frauds at the last session, reported that ha was unable to compel Mr. Chase, an imporsant witpess, to testify. A long argument as to the power of Congress on the subject sprang up. in which several gentlemen participated, but no conclusion in the matter was come to.

From Washington we learn that the Hon. Pierre Soulé, our Minister to Spain, had sent in his resig nation of that office and that the Hon, J. C. Breck enridge, of Kentucky, had been appointed his successor. The nomination of Mr. Breckearidge was confirmed by the Senate, in executive session, yes terday. Changes in the State and Treasury Depart ments are expected to take place shortly-Mr. Marcy, it is said, only waiting for an opportunity to get a first class mission to Europe. See our telegraphic despatch for full details.

Several bills were introduced into the Legislature at Albany yesterday, among which may be enuthe most important, a bill regulating the rate of interest; one affecting insurance compa nies; amending the city charter; city railroads and several others of minor importance. The report of the State Prison Inspectors was also presented, and will be found in its appropriate place in our

columns. A new temperance bill, designed to affect the city and county of Philadelphia, has recently been introduced into the Senate of Pennsylvania. The provisions of this bill require that the Court of Quarter Sessions shall appoint three appraisers of bealers, distillers, and browers; and that no license shall be issued unless the certificate of the appraisers be first filed, together with a petition of tw.lve respectable householders in the ward where the liquor is to be sold, stating that the applicant is of od moral character, and that public convenience will be promoted. There are also several other forms to be complied with before the license can be obtained, Drunkenness is to be made a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars for every offence.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania granting political and civil rights to persons of color, now residing, or who may here-

after reside, in that State. Several vessels at the docks in South street, yes terday, ceased loading, because the laborers refused to work at \$1 50 per day, instead of \$1 75, hitherto paid. The excessive complaint about hard times and distress among men spie to work, bardly see ned to square with the refusal of se many of that refuse employment at \$1 50 per day. Some of the employers were in difficulty about obtaining the necessary labor, and taiked about the possibility of having to apply to the Commission-

ers of Emigration for help.

A meeting of the friends of Page, Bicon & Co. was held last exeming at the Metropolitan Hotel, to take into consideration the position of that firm. and ascertain whether they were able to sustain themselves. About one headred gentlemen were present, and much interest was munifested in the ngs. A committee of five was appointed to express the sense of the meeting to Mr. Bacon, Let us hope that the day for the exhausting ex-

one of the gentlemen composing the firm of Page,

solution was offered in the Roard of Alder man last evening, recommending the appointment of a special committee of five, to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the Board of Councilmen, to preceed to Albany and procure the pas sage of sack smendesents to the city charter would, in their judgment, most conduce to the interest of the city. The resolution gave rise to considerable discussion, and, after an animated debate was referred to the Committee on Laws. A resolu tion to tax city ratiroad cars was also offered, which, after being amended, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Nothing of very especial interest came up in the Board of Councilmen last evening. Mayor Wood's first veto was received in relation to a resolution of the Board directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to employ men to take down the roins of the City Hall. The resolution was veteed on the ground that the mode in which the work was directed to be done conflicted with the city

Cotton continued quite firm yesterday, and the sales reached about 6,500 bales; about 1,500 a 2,000 were on the spot, and the remainder in transitu The market closed in favor of sellers. We quote middling Uplands at Sic., do. Florida at Sic. a Sic.; Mobile at Sic., and New Orleans and Texas at 8fc. State and Western brands of floor were unchanged, with moderate sales. Canadian was something easier at Saturday's rates. Southern continued dull-Wheat was nominal. Indian corn favored purchasers, closing at 103 a 104 for Southern white and yellow. In extra lot of Southern white sold at 106. Mixed was dull. Provisions were at about Saturday's quotations, with moderate transactions. About 500 bbls. lard and 500 boxes short middles of bacon were sold, deliverable-on abip board, at Baltimore, for export, the former at 10c. and the latter at 7kc.

The Old Wemen's Conventions of the Day and the New Revolution.

They have been holding for some days past, at New Orleans, another of those curious powwows, called Southern Commercial Conventions; and they have been proposing various devices for developing the resources, stirring up the dormant industry, and for establishing the commercial independence of the South. Among these devices they propose that the Pacific railroad shall go by some Southern route. tapping the Atlantic at Charleston-thus public lands ought to be voted liberally to Southern railroads-that Cuba must be had-and that it would be a good thing to re-establish the slave trade between the baraccons of the coast of Africa, and the neglected seaports of Mexico.

Such are some of the principal expedients laid before this Southern Convention at New Orleans, the great object of which is to devise the ways and means for rendering the South wholly independent of the North in domestic manufactures and foreign commerce. Well, the old women in both hemispheres have lately been stirring themselves, and holding all sorts of conventions upon matters of science, religior, politics and trade; and this New Orleans Convention may be classed among them. The gravity and practical utility of its proceedings are only surpassed by the awful and pompous solemnity of the doings of the late grand council at Rome, upon the paramount question of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin. It the learned Roman hierarchy have unanimously authorized the Pope to decree to the allied armies at Sebastopol, "and the rest of mankind," the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin as a dogma of faith, and as the true road to the golden streets of the New Jerusa. lem, so is the New Orleans convention equally unanimous in favor of a Southern railroad as the true route to the gold mines of Califor-40.75 0.00

Upon other subjects the practical utility of the propositions entering into the deliberations of the New Orleans convention, are off a par with the resolutions of our women's rights, and other old granny conventions of the North. If the New Orleans reformers have resolved that we must have Cuba, our women's rights women have resolved, over and over again, that they must have the right of suffrage, the right to run for Congress or the Legislature, for President or for Governor; and an equal right to the public plunder, as well as the right to wear the breeches. And if it has been proposed at New Orleans to take measures for re-opening the African slave trade with Africa, our old granny conventions of the North, of both sexes and all colors, have been resolving for twenty years past, that slavery and all distinctions of color shall be abolished. So, too, it our Southern conventions have decreed in favor of liberal erants of the public domain to Southern railroads, our land reformers of the North, old women included, are working away like beavers for the cession of all the public lands in free farms to actual squatters : upon the dogma of the Hutchinson family, that

Uncle Sam is rich enough To give us all a farm.

Even the great cardinal measure of these Southern conventions-that of establishing the benefits of direct traffic and free trade between Southern and European ports-is eclipsed by the proclamation of Miss Frederica Bremer, which proposes nothing less than a universal association of ladies, young and old, of all Christendom, for the abolition of sin and misery throughout the world.

No. no! Southern abstraction conventions, and speeches, and resolutions, will no more alter the laws and channels of trade, nor build Pacific railroads, nor secure the Island of Cuba, nor re-establish the slave trade, than will our women's rights and old granny reforming conventions and coteries of the North abolish the existing laws of society. Action, enterprise, capital, and well directed in. dustry are the instruments for developing the resources and wealth of the South If they would have direct trade with Europe they must put their ships upon the sea; if they would have manufactories, they must erect them. They have the water power, the climate, the raw materials-all the required natural advantages for successful competition with the North. If they would have railroads, they must look to other sources than the federal treasury; and if they would have a Pacific railroad by the Southern route, ten good lobby men, well armed with the sinews of war, at Washington, will avail more than a Southern convention of ten thousand men at New Or-

It is gratifying to know that of late years, in Virginia, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Georgia, and other Southern States, they have been going to work in factories, foundries, railroads. and other practical enterprises, in the right way. Let the work be followed up after this fashion, and no Southern abstraction conventions will be needed to develope the latent riches and vast resources of the south. Mr. Wise of Virginia, in his stump speeches, is disclosing the true business policy of the Southern States.

periments of intengible Southern abstractions

It is somewhat remarkable that this South convention at New Orleans appears to have closed its eyes to the "fixed fact" tout a reat and mysterious revolution is at work all over this country; a moral and political revolution which is rapidly easting overboard alt the old women's platforms, all the schemes of Northern philosophers and Southern reformers, together with all the rubbish and chap-trap of old political fogies, old party bucksters, and all the rusty and rotten machinery of old party jentas aed Baltimore conventions. Strange, too, that this New Orleans convention, in this connection, have not discovered the felly of resolving that we must have Cuba, whatever obstocles may interpose.

We say that a great revolution is at work, mysteriously but potently working out a new order of things in this country. It was commenced under an eccentric and equivocal designation, as most great revolutions do begin; but it is developing a strength which is irresistible, and an enward tendency which cannot be arrested. It must supersede for the time, all purely sectional schemes, political or commercial; all the eld party issues of the country; all whig and democratic arrangements, local or general; all Cabinet plottand intrigues for the succession-for this new revolution must go on till its work is accomplished. Recognizing it, too, as a great spontaneous uprising of the people, politicians and reformers must submit to be carried with the current or to be driven ashore. HAM YMMO

It is a great conservative revolutionary movement, comprehensive in its scope, and beneficent in its tendencies, in the excirpation of the rottenness and corruptions which have caused the old parties of the day to stink in the nostrils of the nation; and beneficent, in restor-ing, upon the basis of the constitution, the ancient harmonies of all sections of the Union. To this end the New Orleans convention may be too fast upon the Cuba question. Mr. Calboun's idea of a Southern sectional balance of power somewhere in the government, is as nearly attained as can be in the Senate, without a dangerous disturbance of the existing general equilibrium. The acquisition of Cuba as a slave State, without some equivalent concession to the North, in this view, it will now be difficult to achieve; and the British provinces to the north of us are not yet ripe for anuexa-

The truth is, that, judging from this great national conservative movement of the Know Nothings, which discountenances the revival of the anti slavery agitation, which aims to restore barmony between the North and the South which holds to the exact doctrine of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of the several States, which appreciates the hazards of attempting, yet for a season, the further acquisition of foreign territories-judging, we say, from these aspects of this conservative movement, we doubt whether, for some years yet to come, we shall annex Cuba, or Mexico, or the Sandwich Islands, or any other outside country batever.

Here, then, is our position. While the old women of both the Old World and the New are bolding their political, social, religious and commercial conventions, and while the old parsy bucksters of the day, in and out of the Cabinet, North and South, are laying their pipe and shaping their plans for the next swindling national council at Baltimore, we are endeavoring to open the eyes of all concerned to the vanity of their labors, in view of the great revolution undertaken, and under way, by the spontaneous action of the American people. Clear the track!

More of Flagg's Economy. Decidedly the most amusing exposé of Mr. Comptroller Flagg's financiering was contained in the report of the Corporation Committee of Ways and Supplies, published in yesterday's paper. It seems that the Comptroller has been in the habit of advertising under the ordinances for tenders for supplying the Corporation and awarding the whole job to the lowest tender, as the law provides, Mr. Flagg selects from the tenders of each the articles set down at the lowest rates, and thus makes a contract with half a dozen houses instead of one. Now, it is quite obvious to every one who is acquainted with business that a stationer, like every other merchant, cannot afford to sell a lot of goods worth \$100 at the same rate of profit as he would a lot worth \$1,000. The stationers who tendered at Flagg's request-there were only seven, most of the trade having seen too much of Flagg's mode of doing business to desire to deal with him-threw in some articles at lower rates, proportionately, than others, looking to the aggregate profit to make the account square.

To their dire confusion, Flagg bas picked out of each tender the very seticles they thus threw in almost at a loss, and rejected the other items. The consequence is that in the words of the committee, "it is utterly impossible to procure even the most ordinary description of articles at the prices named." Our experience of Corperation doings leaves us in no doubt as to what the result will be. As was done in the case of the street contractors, the contracts will not be fulfilled, and the city will be compelled to pay full retail prices for all its stationery. Needless to add that Flagg acted in defiance of law. No such dissection of tenders was contemplated by the charter or ordinances: the framers of those laws directed the award to be made to the lowest bidder, regarding each tender as an integral whole.

Thus Flagg saves the money of the people of New York. If he contented himself with breaking the law, and setting the Legislature and Common Council at defiance, looking out the while for the public welfare and interest, some excuse might be urged for his refractory temper. But to violate the law and at the same time to he case the public expenditure by ad-hering to foolish crotchets of his own, is too much to be borne in silence. Let the Comproller choose between his two propensities. Let him either bully the Common Council, and laugh at their laws, or keep a smooth face and increase the taxes. People might suffer Flagg to set law and authority at defiance if he was an economical guardian of the public money; or they might submit-being tolerably accustomed so to do-to his extravagance, if he set an example of subordination and respect for the popular will. But to be builted and fleeced all at ouce is putting their temper to too severe a

The fact is, we think Mr. Flagg's race is nearly run. We suspect he must have been deluding himself into the belief that he was a popular officer, and fancying, because the Journal of Commerce sustained him in bad English, that the people

of New York were satisfied with his course as Comptroller. He will find out his mistake 'ere long. The exposé of his scheme to secure the city advertising for his party organ—the Evening Post-has not been forgotten. Nor are the public blied to the fact that the city advertisements are at present buried in journals which are not seen by more than one hundredth part of the population ; and consequently that every cent paid to them fer publishing Corporation matter is so much stolen from the public porket. Mr. Flagg calls this economy: we call it extravagance. We think-and most people will agree with us-that it is absolutely wasteful to give \$1,000 a year for adversising to a newspaper which no one reads, whereas it might be economy to give \$20,000 for the insertion of the same matter in a journal which lies on every table in the city. Fingg consicers it cheaper to act on the opposite principle, and to save \$19 000 by throwing away \$1,000 on the obscure journal. It is all a question of purpose. If the object of the Common Council was merely to see their notices in print, why there is no reason why the Democrat should not answer as well as the HERALD; but if they wanted other people to see them, every child can perceive that, whatever were the cost, should be printed in papers which are read. The gross absurdity of the present arrangement with respect to the city printing, and the impudence of the report in which Flagg recommended that the future interest the city should be sacrificed to those of Buening Post—not less than the ridical out trick by which the stationers' tenders are to be nullified—can only be explained on the supposition that Flagg supposes he is highly popular, and dares anything.

He will find out his mistake. He has now been thoroughly tried and his merits are known. He is a man totally unfit to be entrusted with the functions of his present office. He is wedded to crotchets and theories; is forever starting difficulties and objections to every useful proposition; never went straight to an object in his life, but creeps round, and beats the bush until all who deal with him become disgusted. His ideas of economy are invariably of the candle end order. He will refuse to pay a poor clerk on the ground that some triffing informality exists in his engagement, and will take advantage of his position to try to defraud helf a dozen stationers ; but the very consequence of these foolish endeavors to save a few dollars involves the city in an unnecessity expense of thousands. The clerk must be replaced at a high advance on his sales, and the cost of a lawsuit must be borne: the stationers refuse to submit to his dictation, and the city pays full retail instead of contract prices; the streets. left dirty in consequence of Flagg's quarrel with the contractors, must be cleansed at an enormous advance on the stipulated price. He says he is right-be is actuated by principle, public spirit, and so on; but where is the use of these the motives, if the result is invariably, uniformly detrimental to the public interest? What is the use of Flagg talking of his desire to be economical when under his administration the city taxes double in four years? It was the same thing at Albany, when Flagg and the Albany Regency ruled the roast: they were always talking of economy, and their superior zeal for the public good, and meanwhile the taxes were ever on the increase, and the State worse governed than at any former time. Flagg has not changed a hair since then; nor will he, so long as he is allowed to gratify his party predilections and his cantar kerous disposition in the

THE CABINET SQUABBLES FOR THE SUCCESSION -PIERCE A CANDIDATE. - We are advised that it is a mistake to suppose that Gen. Pierce has abundoned the field for the succession—that, on the contrary, he is still a candidate for the bonor of a second term. He is said to be very hopeful against all his democratic rivals, from the suppositions that Donglas is killed off by the Nebrasks bill, that Bachanan won't do, that Cass is too old, that Cushing is too green, and that Marcy may be managed. We further understand that the lately discovered treachery of Cushing and Forney against Pierce and in favor of Buchanan, has thrown the Executive completely over to the side of Marcy, which blocks, for the present, the Buch anan and Soulé game of the Ostend Convention. And hence the return of Buchanan to manage the plot, which was to be in the spring, is now aid to be postponed till next fall, unless the wind at Washington should shift again to his dvantage.

Comptroller's office.

Another thing which goes to prove that Pierce is still a candidate for the succession, is ols speech to the Veterans of 1812 on the occaion of their late call at the White House, Gen Cass was among them, and the President made. in the course of his remarks to the old soldiers ome highly complimentary allusions to the patriotism and statesmanship of Gen. Case. some say that this was intended to aid in the re-union of the New York hard shells with the oft shells, in spite of the fact that fine words butter no parsnips. However this may be, we learn that Tammany Hall will very shortly nake a formal nomination of Gen. Pierce for 1856. And why not? Has not John Cochrane, has not Sachem Purdy, declared that, against all enemies and all rivals, they would hold the President in their arms? Did they not say so on the last fourth of July? Aud would not John Cochrane and his democratic associates in office, and John Van Buren, still out of office, be the most ungrateful wretches in the world should they refuse, at this crisis, any declaration of gratitude which might be useful to restore to Gen. Pierce the whiphand of the Cabinet in the matter of the succession? Consider, then, that Pierce is still a candidate for '56, and look out for the proclamation of Tammany Hall on the first fair day. Where is the Cushing and Forney kitchen coalition now?

now nearly a week since the autobiography of the Chevalier Wikoff was published, and it has already taken the wind out of the sails of the Chevaliers Greeley and Barnum. Barnum's coarse attempts at wit have only excited disgust among his literary readers, and they are very apt to think that he better deserves the fifteen months in the penitentiary which was suffered by the Chevaller Wikoff. Greeley's book is as dull and stupid as his own columns. On the contrary, Wikoff has created quite a sensation, such as it is, and a very curious ensation it is, too. The sales, of course, are very much increased by this sensation, and it s generally supposed that the publisher of Wikoff's book will be obliged to issue three mes as many copies of it as of Barnum's or

But, while Wikoff gains popularity as an amusing recenteur, and fills his pockets with dollars, the people of sentiment are unanimous in execrating him as one of the most heartles speculators in love that ever felgued that seroic passion, and think that if Miss Gamble had occupied the other wing of the Genoa prison, and that if both bad been confined there for three years, three months, three days and three hours, they would have received no more

Barnum's book is the most vulgarly written, Greeley's is the most stupid, but Wikoff's has the style of a Chesterfield in his "Advice to his Son," with just as little moral principle, and just as little heroic sectiment of action. In literature Wikoff is a sort of Rousseau, deeply dashed with the modern politician and the Wall street floancier. The present book is probably the beginning of a literary career of a novel and eccentric character, and it is very probable that the Chevalier Wikoff will give us the other chapters of his life with the same naiveté, and in the same Chesterfieldian style, that has immortalized his courtship with Miss

The Chevaller Wikoff was the predecessor of the Chevalier Barnum in theatrical humbug. It was Wikoff who first set all the American people running after a foreign figurante-he originated the tactics which Barnum, as a pap-pet in the hands of Jenny Lind, afterwards adopted. Now, if Wikoff, with the spirit of the "Confessions of Rousseau," and in the style of Chesterfield, gives us the details of his escapade with Fanny Ellsler through this country, it will sell even better than his account of the Gamble affair. Let him think of it. After that he can give us a book on Louis Napoleon and his affairs; another on Lord Palmerston and the British diplomatic service; and every year produce a volume, sometimes on Russian, sometimes on Italian affairs. Then the Wikoff library will form a valuable addition to our standard literature, and take its place among the most valuable philosophical works.

THE CITY CHARTER IN THE LEGISLATURE .-Let the Legislature beware of adopting any of the foolish bills to reform the city charter which have gone from here to Albany. They are all, or nearly all, schemes originating in the disappointment of some office seeker who wants a place, and thinks he can get it under a new twist of the charter. If anything in the way of reforming the charter can be done, let it be by a bill placing matters on the old footing, and assimilating the city government to that of the federal Union, concentrating the whole responsibility on the Mayor and Aldermen. Then good government might be possible, and simplicity would be introduced into every department. But not till then.

THE CALAMITY AT FORT WASHINGTON.—There was a report in town yesterday that Miss Anna Langdon Haven had died from the eligibits of the suffocation she expe-rienced at the bumples of the residence of her father, on Saturday morning. We are happy to learn that such is not the case, she is living, and was yesterday pronounced out of danger by her physician. It will be recollected that Miss Anna Langdon was the one rescued by Mr. Hopkins, her brother-in-law, from the

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important from Washington RESIGNATION OF ME. SOULE, MINISTER TO SPAIN—AP-FOINTMENT AND CONFIRMATION OF MR. BERCKEN-RIDGE, OF KY, TO FILL THE VACANCY—PROBABLE CHANGES IN THE CABINET, ETC. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1855

The truth of the announcement made in the HERALD on Tuesday last, that Mr. Soulé had resigned, has been established to-day in a manner which leaves no room for doubt, and is another instance of the reliability of your information.

John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, was nominated this afternoon as Minister to Spain, and confirmed unan-

imously, vice Soulé, resigned.

probable vacancy in the mission, has hastened the com-pletion of the programme which has for some time been in contemplation for a change in the Cabinet.

Very recently Mr. Buchanan was written to to excharge places with Marcy, who has determined to leave the State Department, and for the last six m nly been looking for a safe retreat in a first class mission, and Mr. Mason's illness will probably furnish an opening sconer than could be provided by Buchanan's It is known that Buchanan will not accept the State

Department, his friends alleging that he is much too smart to allow himself to be the legatee of Marcy's Mr. Guthrie will also go out.

This change in the State and Treasury departm involves, of course, a complete reorganization of the Cabinet. What further has been determined upon we are not at liberty to state in detail, but the following changes are not improbable, viz :-That ex Governor Seymour, of New York, now here,

and ex-Governor Cobb, of Georgia, will fill the vacancies, and should Cushing be provided with a mission, Toucey, of Connecticut, will also be called upon.

Mr. Cushing is struggling for the State Department.

but Pierce alone is favorable to him—all the leaders of the democratic party desiring that he should leave the Cabinet. If both the English and French missions come vacant it is more than probable Cushing will re eive one of them.

There is no doubt that strong Buchanan influence is

t work here, and these are some of the results. The change in the Cabinet carries with it a change in

owing to Marcy's influence, is anti-progressive, anti-Cuba, and anti-inaugural.

Cuba, and anti-inaugural.

Mr. Slidell, upon seeing the announcement in last week s Herand of Soulé's resignation, became alarmed, and at once posted for Baton Kouge, to look after his re-election to the Senate. Mr. Soulé having written to his friends to present his name, Slidell's chances are mi-

RESIGNATION OF MR. SOULE, MINISTER TO SPAIN-

APPOINTMENT OF HIS SUCCESSOR—THE SMITHS NIAN INSTITUTION, ETC., ATC. The Hon. Pierre Soulé has resigned his office as Mini

ter to Spain, and John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky has been appointed as his successor, and will be con firmed to-morrow. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution met this

morning and disposed of all questions of controversy between Professor Henry and others by a large majority two only voting against the present management. It is rumored that the minority members refused to attend any further meetings of the board. Adjourned to meet again on Saturday, 27th January. The Northern mail train from Baltimore was detained

two hours and a half this evening, by the breaking of the cylinder at the head of the engine, when about twelve miles from that city.

UNITED STATES SUPREME CORRT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1855.

No. 42—Peter J. Burchell, appellant, vs. Stewart C.
Marsh, et al. Argument was commenced by Mr. Gillett
for the appellant, and continued by E. B. Washburne,
Esq. for the appellee.

Pennsylvania Legislature. ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER

HABRISHURG, Jan. 15, 1865.
Eli Slifer, native American, was elected by the Legis-lature State Treasurer te-day. The vote was as follows: -Slifer, 89; E. W. Hamlin, democrat, 35; scattering, 4

Postponement of a Trial for Murder.

Synacues, Jan. 1e, 1855.

The trial of Alfred Fyler, for the murder of his wife, has been postponed until February, on account of the absence of important witnesses.

Latest from the Capital.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—SENATORIAL HEROTIO
AMENDING THE NEW YORK CITY CHARTER—MO
MENT TO COL. BAXTER—THE USUBY LAWS, ETC. ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1855.

There was a quorum present in both houses this morning, though the Assembly was rather thin, more than one-third being absent, and among them a majority of the New York city celegation. They ought to be more prompt, especially as they can make the passage from

Therty-first street to the capital in four hours In the Senate, Mr. Field, at the request of a New York senator, (Mr. Earr.) gave notice of a bill relative to city railroads. What its provisions are is not distinctly

known, as it has not yet been perfected. Mr. Space said he should introduce a bill to enable the school of the Five Points House of Industry to par-ticipate in the distribution of the common school fund of the State. If correctly drawn, such a bill will receive

no opposition.

Mr. Spence laid on the table a resolution instructing the Committee on insurance Companies to inquire into the expediency of so amending the general insurance law, as to prohibit mutual insurance companies from issuing policies of property out of the judicial district in which they are located, and to prevent companies located. no opposition. in which they are located, and to prevent companies located in other States, whose capital assets are wholly or n part of premium notes, from issuing policies upon property in this State; and to inquire into the expediency of making appropriation so as to enable the Comptroller to pay agents to examine insurance companies, in

cy of making appropriation so as to enable the Comptrolivation pay agents to examine insurance companies, in cases where such companies relies or are unable to pay the expense of such examination.

The renate, in committee, passed the Assembly bill to facilitate the Senatorial election in the Ivenity sinth district. There was no opposition, and the allense of Mr. Sesard's friends is presumptive evidence that the person elected cannot reach his seat before the first fuesday in February, the day when, as the law stands, the United States Senator must be chosen. The Know Nothings have been fulled into a false security. They will be awakened from their somnambulism when the enemy opens a bold front, when it will be too late to resist the pressure.

In the House, Mr. O'Keefe intends, in a day or two, to introduce a bill amending the charter of the city, so as to make appropriations in a more direct and supeditions manner than is now authorized by the Common Council. At present, if a larger amount than the duadred and fifty dollars is wanted for any pitpual. The process of publication and other uncless and tedious waste of time, are indispensable. He purposes so to amend the charter as to give the Council greater facility in making appropriations, by means of which several public works might be speedily commenced, to the great relief of the suffering poor, and to allow the present sympathy to have some vent to the partial relief of the distressed.

Mr. Waterbury has introduced a bill, providing for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Lieut. Col. Baxter, and other officers, who fell in the Mexican war. It provides for the appropriation of the suffering so the covernor of the state, and that he take the necessary steps to secure vise rection. The numerons friends of the late Col. Baxter may rest assured that all possible exertions will be used to effect the object. It is feared, however, that the dispicated condition of the State treasury will be a strong obstacle in the way of procuring the necessary

lar to the one before the last Legislature. These are its provisions:—

Sec. 1. No promissory note or bill of exchange, whether accommodation or business paper, shall be void by reason of any paying or receiving, or agreement to pay or allow, such rate of interest as the parties may agree upon; provided the time to run of such promissory note or bill of exchange shall not exceed six months.

Sec. 2. Whenever, in any action brought on such promissory note or bill of exchange, it shall appear upon a pleading, and proofs in the action to that effect, that a greater rate of interest has been directly or indirectly received, taken or reserved, than seven per cent per an-

greater rate of interest has been directly or indirectly received, taken or reserved, than seven per cent per annum, and at that rate for a longer time, the defondant shall recover his full costs, and the plaintif shall recover and be entitled to the principal, and no more.

Sec. 3. Any party having paid upon such promissory note a bill of exchange, of the description named in the first section of this act, more than at the rate of seven per cent per annum, may recover back the entire inter-est so paid, together with costs of suit, in an action of law, provided the suit is commenced within six months after such payment of interest.

Sec. 4. In all cases wherever the rate of interest is not specified, seven per cent per annum, and at that rate only, shall be charged, paid and received.

The fifth section repeals all acts inconsistent with the above.

The question of interest and usury is one which will be thoroughly disgussed by the present Legislature. The Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York are making a move for free trade in money. A bill is being prepared giving money lenders the power to collect any amount of interest agreed upon between borrower and lender, so that capitalists having ready money may dispose of it to the best advantage, as merchandine is sold. Will Governor Clark, after expressing the opinion he did in his message, sign the bill from the Chamber of Commerce?

in his messege, sign the ball from the Chamber of Commerce?

The Spesker presented what purported on its face, the annual report of the Inspectors of the State Prisons. One cambination it was found to be subscribed by only one of them, Barius Clark. It was said General Storms' name was attached, but it is not there, though Dr. Clark says the General agreed to sign it. Mr. Kirkpatrick refused to attach his signature, which means that he intends to submit a counter report. The one presented to day will not be printed until the other appears; and then as the two will probably be at variance with each other, the people of the State will possess just as much information, to be relied upon, as if neither were made. Mr. Acquetus Schell, having taken the good advice of the Heraid, has called a meeting of the (late) head hunler state committee tegether. The notice first appeared in the Utica Gazette, which intimates that to be the official organ. The meeting is to be held at Congress Eall, in this city, on the 25th instant; immediately after which the important fact will be known whether democratic "fusion" is to be accomplished.

Much opposition is manifested to the nomination of Henry Wilson to the United States Senate, both in aud. of the Know Nothings the subject has led to warm dis-cussion and bitter personalities; and it is said that many of the prominent members of the order have rawn from it in consequences of differences of The following printed circular was circulated in the

House to day:—
To the Members of the American Order in the House

or REPRIMATIVES:—ARRICAN ORDER IN THE HOUSE, or REPRIMATIVES:—All members of the House of Representative who bear the freedom of debate, who refuse to sanction a high handed course of political action, and who are opposed to the election of the Hon Henry Wilson to the United States Senate, are requested to meet in caucus, in the Green Room, on Mencay, the 15th inst., immediately after the adjournment of the Honse.

In compliance with the above call, about one hundred members of the House went into the Green Room of the State House this afternoon, when, after a brief discussion, it was voted unanimously to postpone, if possible, the election of the United States Senster for one week from to merrow, and if pressed into an election to row to vote for the Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, of Worcester, for Senator, in opposition to Mr. Wilso

Missouri Legislature. Burrato, Jan. 15, 1855.

In the Missouri Legislature, on the 11th inst., the bal lotting for United States Senator was resumed. The name of Mr. Atchison was withdrawn, and that of Judge Scott, of the Supreme Court, substituted. On the first tallot, Scott received 53; Doniphan, 59; Benton, 39; Wilson, 1; Jackson, of Cape Girardeau, 1. A second ballot was taken, with the same result.

Judge Scott then withdrew his name, and Governo

Sterling Pierce was put in nomination. A vindictive debate sprung up on this, when a vote

was ordered to be taken, which resulted as follows:-Donophan, 58; Pierce, 55; Benton, 39; Wilson, 1. the 12th, Mr. Atchison was sgain nominated and the anti-Bentonites announced their intention o

Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company.

Bandon, (Me.,) Jan. 15, 1855.

A second railroad meeting was held here on Saturday evening, at which another committee was appointed to investigate the propriety of a new loan to the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company, and to inquire what further expenditures will be necessary to complete the read. The following, among other resolutions, was

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to post-pone all action on any application made to them for the passage of an act authorizing the further loan of the credit of the city of Banger, in ald of the said company, until after such investigation is had.

John Mitchel at Cincinnati. Cinqinnati, Jan. 15, 1855. John Mitchel was received at the Burnet House this

morning by the Mayor, the committee of the City Coun-cils not attending. A mass meeting was held at Greenwood Hall to night, at which the members of the City Councils were denounced for their action in welcom

Shooting Affray at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Jan. 15, 1846.

A distressing affair occurred here on Saturday night, n front of the National theatre. A young man named Jennings circulated reports unfavorable to the character of a young lady recently married to H. H. Ormsbee, a clerk in the National Telegraph office, who, meeting Jen-nings in the theatre, called him out, and asked him if he was the author of the alleged reports; and he replying in the affirmative, Ormsbee took out a pistol and shot him,